# Table 8.2 – Demand-Side Management

| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Load Management Peak Load Reductions (MW)[1] | NA | 7,911 | 10,027 | 11,928 | 9,516 |
| Energy Efficiency Peak Load Reductions (MW)[2] | NA | 5,793 | 12,873 | 13,027 | 13,400 |
| Total Peak Load Reductions (MW) | NA | 13,704 | 22,901 | 24,955 | 22,916 |
| Energy Savings (Million kWh) | NA | 20,458 | 53,701 | 54,762 | 54,075 |
| Costs (Million 2002 $)[3] | NA | 1,506 | 1,620 | 1,649 | 1,626 |

**Sources:** EIA, *Annual Energy Review 2002*, DOE/EIA-0384(2002) (Washington, D.C., October 2003), Table 8.9; EIA, *Electric Power Annual 2002*, DOE/EIA-0348(02) (Washington, D.C., December 2003)

**Notes:**
The actual reduction in peak load reflects the change in demand for electricity that results from a utility demand-side management program that is in effect at the time that the utility experiences its actual peak load as opposed to the potential installed peak load reduction capability. Differences between actual and potential peak reduction result from changes in weather, economic activity, and other variable conditions.
[1] Load management includes programs such as direct load control and interruptible load control, and beginning in 1997, "other types" of demand-side management programs. "Other types" are programs that limit or shift peak loads from on-peak to off-peak time periods, such as space heating and water heating storage systems.
[2] Energy efficiency refers to programs that are aimed at reducing the energy used by specific end-use devices and systems, typically without affecting the services provided. From 1989 to 1996, energy efficiency includes "other types" of demand-side management programs. Beginning in 1997, these programs are included under load management.
[3] Historical data converted to 2002 dollars using EIA *Annual Energy Review 2002*, Appendix D.